

SHO

A cobbler or shoemaker may find some little fault with the patchet of a shoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is such, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*
SHOE-TYE. *n. f.* [shoe and tye.] The ribband with which women tie their shoes.
 Madam, I do as is my duty,
 Honour the shadow of your *shoetye.* *Had. bras.*
SHOG. *n. f.* [from shock.] Violent concussion.
 Another's diving bow he did adore,
 Which, with a *shog*, casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*
 He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryo. *Bentley.*
TO SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.
 After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away. *Carew.*
SHONE. The preterite of shine.
 All his father in him *shone.* *Milton.*
SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of shake.
 Taxallan *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
 Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*
TO SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I shot; participle, shot or shotten. [reccan, Saxon.]
 1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.
 Light
 Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
 A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*
 2. To discharge from a bow or gun.
 I owe you much, and like a wife's youth,
 That which I owe is lost; but if you please
 To shoot an arrow that self way
 Which you did shoot the first, I do not doubt
 To find both. *Shakespeare.*
 This murderous shaft that's shot
 Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way
 Is to avoid the aim. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To let off.
 The men shoot strong shoots with their bows. *Abbot.*
 The two ends of a bow shot off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*
 Men who know not hearts, should make examples;
 Which like a warning-piece, must be shot off, *Dryden.*
 To fight the rest from crimes.
 4. To strike with any thing shot.
 Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned
 or shot thro'. *Exod. xix. 13.*
 The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
 And, in the moment, shoot him on the ground. *Dryden.*
 5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.
 None of the trees exalt themselves, neither shoot up their
 top among the thick boughs. *Ezek. xxxi. 14.*
 A grain of mustard groweth up and shooteth out great
 branches. *Mark. iv. 32.*
 Tell like a tall old oak, how learning shoots,
 To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*
 6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.
 Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs,
 Beware the secret snake that shoots a sting. *Dryden.*
 The last had a star upon its breast, which shot forth point-
 ed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*
 Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
 Th' infuriate hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*
 7. To push suddenly.
 I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those
 men who have shot themselves into the world; some bolting
 out upon the stage with vast applause, and some hissed off,
 quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*
 8. To push forward.
 They that see me shoot out the lip, they shake the head. *Pf.*
 9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.
 Strait lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is
 two pieces of wood that are shot, that is planed or else paired
 with a pairing chisel. *Moxon.*
 10. To pass through with swiftness.
 Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground,
 With furious haste, and shoots the Stygian fount. *Dryden.*
TO SHOOT. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the act of shooting.
 The archers have forely grieved him and shot at him. *Gen.*
 When he has shot his best, he is sure that none ever did
 shoot better. *Temple.*
 When you shoot, and shut one eye,
 You cannot think he would deny
 To lend the other friendly aid,
 Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*
 2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.
 Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into

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the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that shoot
 up much. *Bacon.*
 Onions, as they hang, will shoot forth. *Bacon.*
 The tree at once both upward shoot,
 And just as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleao.*
 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
 Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees. *Dryden.*
 Nor will the wither'd flock be green again,
 But the wild olive shoots and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dr.*
 New creatures rise,
 A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
 Till shooting out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*
 The corn laid up by ants would shoot under ground, if
 they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will pro-
 duce nothing. *Addison.*
 This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the
 Alps, though its dominions shoot out into several branches
 among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison's Italy.*
 Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the consilience of a
 syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will shoot up
 on the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous shoot,
 Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*
 3. To form itself into any shape.
 Our windows are broke down,
 And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shoos.* *Shakespeare.*
 Your most grave belly thus answer'd;
 True is it, my incorporate friends,
 That I receive the general food at first,
 Which you do live upon; and it is it,
 Because I am the store-house and the *shop*
 Of the whole body. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
 An alligator stuff, and other skins
 Of ill-shap'd fithes; and about his shelves
 A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*
 Scarcely any fold in *shoos* could be relied on as faithfully pre-
 pared. *Boyle.*
 His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoy-
 ment of himself live out of it. *South's Sermons.*
 2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.
 We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them;
 And *shoos* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*
SHOP-BOARD. *n. f.* [shop and board.] Bench on which any work
 is done.
 That beastly rabble, that came down
 From all the garrets in the town,
 And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
 With new chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*
 It dwells not in shops or work-houses; nor till the late age
 was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a
 smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine
 from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team,
 come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*
SHOPBOOK. *n. f.* [shop and book.] Book in which a tradesman
 keeps his accounts.
 They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their un-
 derstandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in
 figures to cast up a *shopbook.* *Locke.*
SHOPKEEPER. *n. f.* [shop and keep.] A trader who sells in a
 shop; a merchant who only deals by wholesale.
 Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring
 his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a
 clock. *Addison.*
SHOPMAN. *n. f.* [shop and man.] A petty trader.
 Garth, gen'rous as his muse, prescribes and gives,
 The *shopman* tells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*
SHORE. the preterite of shear.
 I'm glad thy father's dead:
 Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
 Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*
SHORE. *n. f.* [recope, Saxon.]
 1. The coast of the sea.
 Sea cover'd sea;
 Sea without shore. *Milton.*
 2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.
 Beside the fruitful shore of muddy Nile,
 Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
 In monstrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*
 3. A drain; properly sewer.
 [choo en, Dutch; to prop.] The support of a building; a buttress.
 When I use the word shore, I may intend thereby a coast
 of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop
 to support a building. *Watts's Logic.*
TO SHORE. *v. a.* [chooren, Dutch.]
 1. To prop; to support.
 They undermined the wall, and as they wrought, shored it
 up with timber. *Kneller.*
 He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in court,
 but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies
 rather leaned upon him than shored him up. *Wotton.*
 There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for
 the benevolence; to make the fums which any person had a-
 greed to pay, leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

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The hook the bore,
 To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
 To decent form the lawless shoots to bring,
 And teach th'obedient branches where to spring. *Pope.*
 Now, should my praises owe their truth
 To beauty, drefs, or paint, or youth,
 'Twere grafting on an annual stock
 That must our expectations mock;
 And making one luxuriant shoot,
 Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*
SHOOTER. *n. f.* [from shoot.] One that shoots; an archer;
 a gunner.
 The shooter ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore. *Fairfax.*
 We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
 To enter combat with us, and contest
 With thine own clay. *Herbert.*
 The King with gifts a vessel stores;
 And next, to reconcile the shooter God,
 Within her hollow hides the sacrifice he stow'd. *Dryden.*
SHOP. *n. f.* [recope, Saxon, a magazine; eschoppe, French;
 shop, low Latin.] *As Jwarth.*
 1. A place where any thing is sold.
 Our windows are broke down,
 And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shoos.* *Shakespeare.*
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2. To set on shore. Not in use.
 I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think
 it fit to shore them again let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare.*
SHORELESS. *adj.* [from shore.] Having no coast.
 This ocean of felicity is so shoreless and bottomless, that
 all the fairs and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*
SHORLING. *n. f.* [from shear, shore.] The felt or skin of a
 sheep thorn.
SHORN. The participle passive of shear.
 So rose the Danite strong,
 Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*
 Vile shrubs are shorn for browze: the tow'ring height
 Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*
 He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
 Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
 Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal fight. *Dryden.*
SHORT. *adj.* [recope, Saxon.]
 1. Not long; commonly not long enough.
 Weak though I am of limb, and short of sight,
 Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
 I'll do what Mead and Cheliden advise,
 To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*
 2. Not long in space or extent.
 This left voluble earth,
 By shorter flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*
 Though short my stature, yet my name extends
 To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*
 3. Not long in time or duration.
 They change the night into day: the light is short, because
 of darkness. *Job xvii. 12.*
 Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
 Live well, how long or short permit to heav'n. *Milton.*
 Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
 Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*
 4. Repeated by quick iterations.
 Her breath then short, seem'd loth from home to pass,
 Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*
 Thy breath comes short, thy darted eyes are fixt
 On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*
 My breath grew short, my beating heart sprung upward,
 And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*
 5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not
 adequate; not equal.
 Immoderate praises, the foolish lover thinks short of his
 mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*
 Some cottons here grow, but short in worth unto those of
 Smyrna. *Sandys.*
 The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than short
 of your expectation. *Sandys.*
 Since higher I fall short, on him who next
 Provokes my envy. *Milton.*
 I know them not; not therefore am I short
 Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*
 To attain
 The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
 All human thoughts come short, supreme of things. *Milton.*
 O glorious trial of exceeding love,
 Engaging me to emulate! but short
 Of thy perfection, how shall I attain. *Milton.*
 To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
 Among th'immortals, who with nectar feast;
 That poor would seem, that entertainment short
 Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*
 We err, and come short of science, because we are so fre-
 quently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glan.*
 That great wit has fallen short in his account. *More.*
 As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was short
 of the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell short of
 their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as
 much below those by which they judged, as their feet were be-
 low their head. *South's Sermons.*
 He wills not death should terminate their strife;
 And wounds, if wounds ensue, be short of life. *Dryden.*
 Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and
 falls short of him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of
 style. *Pope.*
 Where reason came short, revelation discovered on which
 side the truth lay. *Dicke.*
 Defect in our behaviour, coming short of the utmost grace-
 fulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*
 If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent
 from all mankind, practical principles come short of an uni-
 versal reception. *Locke.*
 Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which
 beasts come short in. *Locke.*
 The people fall short of those who border upon them, in
 strength of understanding. *Addison.*
 A neutral indifference falls short of that obligation they lie
 under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*
 When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but
 using another way of polishing them, he fell much short of
 what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*
 It